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Mitterrand Defends Alliance

In Bundestag Speech, He Supports U.S. on Missiles

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

PARIS — Marking the 20th anniversary of the friendship treaty between West Germany and France, President François Mitterrand, Thursday, urged unity within the Atlantic alliance and warned against attempts to separate the United States from Western Europe.

In his speech to the Bundestag, the French president also criticized the Soviet military buildup and, calling his country, "a loyal partner" of the Western alliance, strongly defended the necessity for deploying U.S. medium-range missiles in the absence of an arms agreement in Geneva.

Although couched in diplomatic and at times elegant language, Mr. Mitterrand's speech appeared aimed at bolstering wavering support in West Germany for the medium-range missile deployment, which has been defended by Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats.

The tone of the discourse also suggested French concern over the drift of the military-security debate in West Germany, particularly within the Social Democratic Party at the onset of a heated election campaign.

Whoever would bet on the decoupling of the European continent and the American continent, warned Mr. Mitterrand, "would put into question the maintenance of equilibrium and thus the maintenance of peace."

"If I think, and I say it, that this decoupling is in itself dangerous," he continued, "and I hope ardently that the Geneva negotiations will help to avert a danger that weighs singularly on the European partners that do not have nuclear weapons."

Then, to loud applause from the Christian Democrat benches, Mr. Mitterrand called for "determination and solidarity" from the members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization so that success at the Soviet-American Geneva talks

would permit the alliance to forgo deployment.

President Mitterrand's speech, which will be matched by Chancellor Kohl in Paris Friday, turned the anniversary celebrations of the treaty signed by Charles de Gaulle and Konrad Adenauer in 1963 into something more topical than a toast to the friendship between the two leaders announced they had agreed to seek a common military doctrine in Europe.

It also highlighted the particularly intense bilateral ties that have developed between the Socialist government in Paris and Bonn since the conservative Mr. Kohl became chancellor Oct. 1.

Three days later, Mr. Kohl flew to Paris to meet with Mr. Mitterrand, and when the French president came here later that month to the anniversary celebrations of the treaty signed by Charles de Gaulle and Konrad Adenauer in 1963 into something more topical than a toast to the friendship between the two leaders announced they had agreed to seek a common military doctrine in Europe.

For Paris, cooperation with Bonn has been eased since October by the Christian Democrats' view that France's independent nuclear force should not be involved in the Geneva talks. The Social Democrats have said that both French and British nuclear forces must be taken into consideration at Geneva.

"France does not, and will not, participate in Geneva," Mr. Mitterrand declared Thursday, arguing that his country's limited nuclear arsenal was aimed solely at deterring an aggressor. "I affirm that French arms cannot be taken into account in the Geneva negotiations by the two overarmed superpowers."

"If one of the two great powers destroyed all its medium-range missiles," said Mr. Mitterrand, apparently alluding to the Reagan administration's demands on the Soviet Union, "it would still retain thousands of missiles. But France would lose a decisive element of its deterrent capacity and thus the guarantee of its security."

"If the Soviet Union and the U.S. succeed in reaching agreement at Geneva on a limitation in nuclear weapons in Europe, none of the provisions of such an agreement would impose any obligations on Britain or France," the commentary said.

French officials have said France "totally rejects Soviet proposals to have its independent nuclear force used as a basis for negotiations." The Tass commentator dismissed this as a mere "contention."

Although the Tass report was not an official announcement of the Soviet position, the news agency often quotes publications to reinforce a policy line. The Soviet Union contends that there is now an equal number of nuclear weapons on each

side in Europe, and has launched a campaign to prevent deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

Tass quoted the Moscow News as saying that if any new U.S. missiles were deployed the Geneva talks on nuclear armaments in Europe "would become deprived of the realistic basis upon which they are now being conducted, only because the Soviet Union would be forced to take immediate measures to restore the balance which has been disturbed."

In a separate commentary, Tass said the Soviet Union would not make British and French nuclear forces a subject of its Geneva talks.

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President Ronald Reagan held a copy Thursday of his administration's report on its first two years in office.

White House Mounts Promotional Effort for Its Foreign Policies

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Alarmed by reports from U.S. embassies of diminishing support in Europe and elsewhere for many of its key policies the Reagan administration has mounted a new effort to improve its handling of press and public relations in foreign affairs.

Administration officials disclosed Wednesday two related decisions by President Ronald Reagan to meet what one official said was a major problem in "public diplomacy." William P. Clark, the White House national security adviser, was ordered to head a cabinet-level committee to promote diplomatic, military and arms control policies at home and abroad.

Further, as a direct response to growing opposition in Europe to the deployment of new U.S. missiles, Mr. Reagan asked Peter H. Dailey, who directed his successful media advertising campaign for president, to lead a special effort to win backing for American nuclear policies in Europe.

Mr. Clark was given his additional duties in a National Security Decision Document 77, signed on Jan. 14, officials said. He will head a special planning group that includes Secretary of State George P. Shultz; Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger; Charles Z. Wick, director of the U.S. Information Agency; and Peter McPherson, administrator of the Agency for International Development.

Officials said Mr. Clark's effort would try to improve the coordination of its press and public information policies to combat what an official called "the Soviet peace of" and to react better to such public relations problems as the nuclear freeze movement at home.

White House officials will play a central role in managing the effort. "The major focus of the structure will be international, but it is impossible to separate international information policy from domestic policy, if just for the simple reason that statements to both foreign and domestic audiences must be consistent," a White House spokesman said.

The Dailey group was established after Mr. Reagan was told by Mr. Shultz that there was misunderstanding and poor management of U.S. policies on nuclear arms and arms control in such countries as West Germany, Italy, Britain, Belgium and the Netherlands, all of which are supposed to deploy new U.S. missiles in coming years if an arms control accord is not reached beforehand with the Soviet Union.

There is strong opposition to the deployment of the missiles throughout Europe and criticism of the administration's approach to arms control. U.S. diplomats have reportedly complained that the Soviet Union was winning a propaganda war by its frequent arms control proposals while the United

States seemed to show less flexibility.

The first meeting of the Dailey group convened without publicity at the State Department Wednesday, with senior-level participation from the White House, State Department, Defense Department, U.S. Information Service and the Central Intelligence Agency.

"The president is not known as the Great Communicator for nothing," a State Department official said, in trying to explain the emphasis on public diplomacy.

"In the past, there was private diplomacy and the public never got involved," the official said. "Now, you have public diplomacy and the committees the president has set up recognizes for the first time that there must be a more coordinated way of handling it."

Mr. Dailey, who was head of the Dailey International Group in Los Angeles, the largest advertising agency with headquarters on the West Coast, handled media advertising for both the Reagan campaign in 1980 and the winning campaign of Richard M. Nixon in 1972. He also headed a broadcasting company.

"Peter's a great administrator, and he has a lot of ideas and should be able to improve our coordination with Europe," a State Department official said.

Mr. Dailey will have his office at the State Department and work through Lawrence S. Eagleburger, undersecretary of state for political affairs.

The press statement said Mr. Shultz told Mr. Reagan that as the result of his trip to Europe, he was concerned "that the highly complex economic and political issues with which we are dealing are not fully understood by a substantial number of Europeans."

Mr. Dailey will head a working group, it said, that "will examine the spectrum of official and private contacts and relationships in the fields of security, economics and politics."

A White House spokesman, in explaining the president's action in setting up the committee on public diplomacy, said: "We hope to strengthen the capability of the United States to explain to international audiences, not only our policies but the values and principles which underpin our society."

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Voter Irregularities Uncovered in Chicago

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Federal officials will investigate the validity of every registered voter in Chicago after the Federal Bureau of Investigation found "substantial numbers" of dead people still on voting rolls.

U.S. Attorney Dan K. Webb said Wednesday that the scope of the investigation of all 1.6 million registered voters in the city is unprecedented. He said FBI agents also will try to make a similar computer investigation of suburban Cook County and Du Page County.

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Reagan Says Soviet Aim in Europe Is Keeping Missiles Out

By Juan Williams
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Thursday that Soviet attempts in Europe to portray the United States as uninterested in serious arms talks would be doomed once people in Europe realized that the Kremlin's only goal was to keep the United States from stationing missiles in Europe.

"We have only heard that as a rumor," he said. "We have no report that it is an official demand of their negotiations."

He was referring to a report in The Washington Post Thursday that informed sources said Soviet negotiators had threatened in November to halt the Geneva talks on reducing long-range nuclear weapons if the North Atlantic Treaty Organization deployed U.S. missiles in Europe this year as planned.

Earlier in the news briefing called to mark the beginning of his third year in office, Mr. Reagan said he still believed that the Soviet Union would break any treaty if

doing so helped the "cause of socialism."

"Now, just the other day, one [reporter] quoted the Ten Commandments of Nikolai Lenin that he printed as the ten principles, guiding principles of communism."

Mr. Reagan said: "And they're all there, that's what's like piecrust, made to be broken. And we went right on down the line . . . and I used this, I quoted this two years ago — said that the Soviet Union believed that the only morality was that which furthered the cause of world socialism."

There was some buzzing among reporters as Mr. Reagan made that comment; Lenin's first name was Vladimir.

Mr. Reagan stuck by his often stated policy that the U.S. position at arms talks will be the "zero-zero option" — that Moscow should dismantle all its missiles aimed at

Europe and NATO should abandon plans to deploy 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe.

"But we have said we also — we will listen to and negotiate any fair proposals that are made," he added.

He said he believed an arms agreement would be in the best interest of both sides. "We're going to continue because we believe that the Soviet Union has some problems of their own that have to be resolved. And in these negotiations that are going on we think that it would be in their interest as well as ours."

"That's why we are so hopeful and optimistic that something can be gained here — that they cannot go on down the road they're going in a perpetual arms race . . . It would make a lot more sense if we simply — rather than sides facing each other there with these mis-

sies poised at each other — if we simply went to a zero option."

Mr. Reagan, who dismissed Eugene V. Rostow last week as head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has been criticized by arms control experts and the Kremlin as not being interested in sincerely negotiating an arms agreement. In addition, he has not reacted positively to an offer of a summit meeting from the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov.

White House aides say Mr. Reagan is considering meeting with Mr. Andropov to stop criticism that he does not want to talk to Moscow. But the aides said any such meeting would be billed as just that — not as a summit — so as to reduce expectations of its resulting in an arms settlement or other agreements.

■ **Nation Is 'on the Mend'**

Mr. Reagan contended during

the news conference that the news "on the mend" even if a nuclear recovery had proved elusive.

The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The president said in an open statement that his greatest satisfaction at mid-term was that he had changed the course of a long "speeding" dangerously in the wrong direction.

On specific domestic issues, Reagan said:

• He will not yield to demands that his hard-won income tax be deferred or decreased because of huge budget deficits.

• The budget he presents to Congress on Jan. 31 "will be realistic and will pave the way for strong recovery." But he said decisions remained to be made, and gave no preview of the budget.

• The administration is considering a simplified, flat-rate income tax system.

Israel, Lebanon Negotiators Form 4 Subcommittees on Key Issues

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israeli and Lebanese negotiators, meeting Thursday in the Israeli border town of Kiryat Shemona, announced the formation of four subcommittees to discuss the key issues growing out of Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

The subcommittees, which are to begin work next week in either Khalde, Lebanon, or Herzliya, Israel, are to deal with the creation of a security zone in southern Lebanon, mutual relations between the two countries, the withdrawal of foreign forces and guarantees of Lebanon's security, according to an announcement by the Israeli Foreign Ministry.

The formation of the working groups came amid intensive efforts by Philip C. Habib, the U.S. special envoy, to "light a fire" under the negotiations, as one official put it, to move them toward an early resolution.

Mr. Habib, conveying an aura of impatience that Israeli officials interpret as emanating from the White House, has been holding long meetings in Jerusalem this week with Israeli officials, pressing them to take more conciliatory positions on a range of issues.

Unconfirmed reports have reached Israel that the White House wants to delay a visit by Prime Minister Menachem Begin, scheduled for mid-February, until after the major issues in Lebanon are settled. This is so the prime minister's talks with President Ronald Reagan can focus not on Lebanon, but on Mr. Reagan's proposals for transferring the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip out of Israeli control and into some association with Jordan.

Mr. Habib is reported to have urged Israel to abandon its demand that early warning monitoring stations, to be established at three points in southern Lebanon, be manned by Israeli personnel.

The spokesman said that telephone links from the fort, about 30 miles north of Brussels, had been established, and that officials from seven government departments would move there Friday to direct essential services in case of an emergency.

They were in close contact with American and French space experts.

He said the precautions were being taken because the flight path of the satellite took it over Belgium, France and West Germany, though there was only a very small chance it would crash in Belgium.

Earth once every 88 minutes and 13 seconds at that time, slightly faster than it did Wednesday.

It was uncertain how long it would take the North American Aerospace Defense Command's specialists to locate where the debris had fallen.

Since most U.S. sensors are pointed toward the northern hemisphere — the area of Soviet missile and space launch activity — officials said the experts probably could come up with a relatively quick fix on the location of the satellite debris lands there.

Mr. Catto said that "the time frame for re-entry has been determined to be between 2000 GMT Saturday and 1000 GMT Monday."

"We cannot predict where, with any certainty, until just at the last before it comes in," he said. He did not say when such a prediction might be made.

Mr. Catto repeated a previous Pentagon estimate that there is a 70-percent chance that any debris from Cosmos-1402 would not burn up when it came down on water.

He said that there is a 15-percent chance that satellite debris will land in the Soviet Union, a 3-percent chance in Canada and a 2-percent chance in the United States.

On Jan. 24, 1978, a similar Soviet satellite with a similar reactor fell into the atmosphere and scattered radioactive debris in northern Canada.

The Pentagon reported earlier that the satellite, carrying more than 100 pounds (45 kilograms) of enriched uranium fuel, dropped in orbit about 5.5 miles (8.8 kilometers) in the 27-hour period ended at 2400 GMT Wednesday, when it reached a point just under 114 miles above Earth.

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"We cannot predict where, with any certainty, until just at the last before it comes in," he said. He did not say when such a prediction might be made.

Mr. Catto repeated a previous Pentagon estimate that there is a 70-percent chance that any debris from Cosmos-1402 would not burn up when it came down on water.

He said that there is a 15-percent chance that satellite debris will land in the Soviet Union, a 3-percent chance in Canada and a 2-percent chance in the United States.

On Jan. 24, 1978, a similar Soviet satellite with a similar reactor fell into the atmosphere and scattered radioactive debris in northern Canada.

The Pentagon reported earlier that the satellite, carrying more than 100 pounds (45 kilograms) of enriched uranium fuel, dropped in orbit about 5.5 miles (8.8 kilometers) in the 27-hour period ended at 2400 GMT Wednesday, when it reached a point just under 114 miles above Earth.

The satellite was circling the

Earth once every 88 minutes and 13 seconds at that time, slightly faster than it did Wednesday.

It was uncertain how long it would take the North American Aerospace Defense Command's specialists to locate where the debris had fallen.

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Army Sticks to Capital Of Marazán Province

Rebels Control Much of the Rest Of Barren 'Siberia of El Salvador'

By Chris Hedges

Washington Post Service

SAN FRANCISCO GOTERA, El Salvador The huge propellers can be heard cutting the air in the early evening, the heavy vibrations sending townspersons into the streets to search for the "phantom plane" against the distant stars and silver of a moon. Interceptor troops in the garrison and on the bridges leading into town fire off rounds from their M-16s at the unlit roads and villages.

Residents say the plane is going north to resupply the several thousand guerrillas who control the northern region of the province of Marazán.

Major Carlos Lealenes, an officer in the Salvadoran Army garrison in San Francisco Gotera, the provincial capital, said that army troops control the province and that "the guerrillas do not even come out to fight." But military officials in San Salvador say that as many as 4,000 troops are being sent to Marazán to reclaim a growing number of the surrounding towns and villages occupied during a guerrilla offensive and to push back the rebel advance toward San Francisco Gotera.

The army appears to have a difficult task in this barren region, known as the Siberia of El Salvador. Commanders seem to change every few months and army helicopters, fearful of guerrilla fire, no longer fly over the area.

Three hundred special commandos, who model themselves after the U.S. Green Berets, regularly put on a show for local residents, most of whom are civilian employees of the army. They run around the plaza, with dead, vultures in their mouths, or trumpet through the streets shouting. "The commando never dies" but they rarely make forays into the countryside. When they do leave the barracks, it is usually to suffer disastrous defeat at the guerrillas, who control much of the countryside.

The army prefers to stick to its garrison and the movie theater and municipal swimming pool, which it expropriated from the town, rather than deploy troops. "The authorities are trying to draw us out so they can take the town," said a recruit on guard duty outside the garrison.

Controversy Brewing On Grundig Takeover

(Continued from Page 1)
acter of intent. He said this could be completed by the end of January.

"We are pursuing the agreement and our plans with Grundig as we originally decided," Jean-Daniel Pigasse, head of Thomson's corporate communications department, said Thursday.

Wisse Dekker, president of Philips, said during a recent interview at the company's headquarters in Eindhoven that "as long as the negotiations are going on, it will be difficult to get much out of us." He added that "there are many open-ended questions."

Mr. Dekker has been meeting and talking regularly with his counterparts: Alain Gomez, chairman of Thomson, and Mr. Grundig.

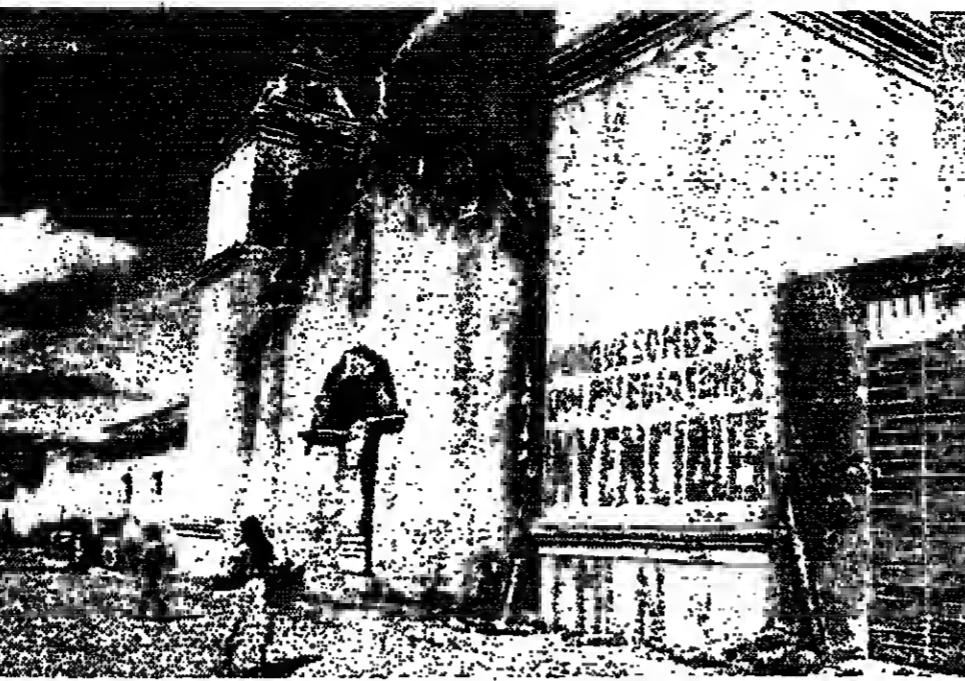
Among the intriguing questions are these: Why is Mr. Grundig, who is 74 and has repeatedly said he wants to retire, now showing fresh interest in remaining active, and what specifically is he aiming for?

"He could take money and get out as he originally planned," a Frankfurt-based banker said Thursday. "But most of us are now convinced he wants to stay on. The question is, if he does, at whose expense will it be."

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Corinto, a town in Marazán province, El Salvador, that has been held by guerrillas since November. The writing on the wall reads, "Because we are a people, we are invincible."

According to these two guerrillas, the army has made attempts in Marazán to use guerrilla tactics. "But the patrols they send into the field are demoralized and easily taken," Lise said.

In Guatiquia, a town of 4,000, red-painted slogans cover the adobe walls. The sayings read like one-liners from a revolutionary primer: "To be uninformed is to be disarmed."

A red flag hangs from the municipal building, placed there by members of the People's Revolutionary Army, one of the five guerrilla groups that make up the Farabundo Martí Front for National Liberation. Two guerrillas on patrol move about the town, carrying M-16s. They wear ammunition belts and politely greet the residents.

The people are very nervous," said one of the guerrillas, a woman in her 20s. "There are many spies who report to the army those who befriend us, so most of the people do not speak." She and her teenage companion were dressed in civilian clothes.

The women, although nervous, was talkative. She called herself Lise, but said it was not her real name. She said she had been fighting for four years and was married to a guerrilla, though the war has made it impossible for them to live together. They have one child.

"We are fighting two wars," she said. "We fight the war with the army, and we fight the war to educate the people. Many of them do not want to see the repression around them. They do not want to believe that life can be better."

They packed up their food and supplies and ran back to the garrison. The insurgent forces claim to control 18 of the 26 towns in the province.

Despite the rebels' low profile, the townspersons are nervous.

"I stay most of the day in my home," said an 18-year-old woman who makes some of the red pottery for which the town is known. "I

wait for the night when the mortars start falling and the army comes back."

"When this happens," said another villager, "it is we who suffer, caught between two lines of fire."

A pineapple vendor said, "It is not the guerrillas that scare us, but the war. We have lived quietly. Now we all wonder when the fighting will come."

Salvador Rebel Leader Sees War Intensifying

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The guerrilla war in El Salvador has entered a "new cycle" and will soon engulf the central and southern portions of the country, according to a key political leader of the insurgent forces.

Ruben Zamora, one of seven leaders of the diplomatic and political commission of the Democratic Revolutionary Front and the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, said Wednesday in Washington that guerrilla forces had solidified their positions in northern El Salvador and would concentrate now on seizing highways in the heart of the country in an effort to intensify the war there.

Mr. Zamora's comments, at a meeting sponsored by Foreign Policy magazine, came as the Reagan administration prepared to certify Friday that El Salvador was making progress in human rights and in political and economic reform. Certification is required by Congress every six months as a condition for continuing military aid to El Salvador, and administration officials have made clear that there is virtual unanimity in favor of it in the State Department and White House.

Meanwhile, State Department

officials said a special invitation had been extended to the leftist government of Nicaragua to send an observer to a U.S.-Honduran military exercise planned near the Nicaraguan border.

The exercise starting Feb. 1, involving 4,000 Hondurans and 1,600 U.S. support troops, will be the largest joint exercise conducted by the two countries. The maneuvers, to last six days, are called Abusas Tara, or Big Pine, and will operate within 10 miles (16 kilometers) of the Nicaraguan border in the eastern province of Gracias a Dios, Pentagon officials said.

A spokesman for the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington, who asked to remain anonymous, called the maneuvers "another act of provocation against our country."

Mr. Zamora denied that Nicaragua was supplying Salvadoran insurgents with weapons. He said that in the last five months of 1982, guerrilla forces seized 810 rifles, 13 grenade launchers and other equipment from Salvadoran troops.



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Pacific-Atlantic Pipeline
Reuters
PANAMA CITY — The first oil pipeline joining Pacific and Atlantic ports was inaugurated Wednesday by Vice President Jorge Ilueca of Panama.

The International Herald Tribune invites you to meet the ASEAN Government leaders at an international conference on:

Trade and Investment Opportunities in the ASEAN Countries

February 9, 10 and 11, 1983 in Singapore

In the midst of an international economic crisis, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, continue to show growth rates of 5% to 7% annually.

Their rapid economic growth has led to a major increase in their imports from the United States, Japan and Europe, and ASEAN is expected to be the most rapidly growing market for the industrialized countries through the 1980's.

Abundant natural resources, an increasingly skilled and competitive labor force and political stability make the area particularly appealing to companies seeking to

expand their activities internationally. Moreover, the ASEAN countries have been actively encouraging foreign investment in recent years.

The International Herald Tribune's conference on "Investment and Trade Opportunities in the ASEAN Countries" will be an unprecedented opportunity to hear and question in a single forum the government officials who are responsible for formulating the trade and investment policies of these five countries.

The delegation from each country is listed below. A spokesman from each of the three major trading partners of ASEAN — the United States, Japan and the EEC — has also been invited to participate.

INTRODUCTION TO ASEAN

- H.E. Mr. Chan Kai Yau, Secretary General of ASEAN
- Mr. Masao Fujioka, President, Asian Development Bank

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

- H.E. Professor J.B. Sumarlin, Minister of State, Vice Chairman of Bappenas (National Development Planning Agency).
- H.E. Professor IR. Soedarsono Hadisaputra, Minister of Agriculture
- IR. Suharto, Chairman of BKPM (Investment Co-ordinating Board)
- H.E. Mr. Sumitro Djojohadikusumo, Consultant, former Minister of Finance, of Trade and of Research and Technology

FEDERATION OF MALAYSIA

- H.E. Tengku Dato' Ahmad Rithauddeen Bin Tengku Ismail, Minister of Trade and Industry
- H.E. Tan Sri Dato'Ishak Bin Pateh Akhir, Chairman of MIDA (Malaysian Industrial Development Authority)

REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

- H.E. Dr. Tony Tan Keng Yam, Minister of Trade and Industry
- Mr. Hwang Peng Yuen, Chairman of the Economic Development Board
- An invitation has been extended to H.E. Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of the Republic of Singapore

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

- H.E. Mr. Cesar Virata, Prime Minister
- Mr. Jose P. Leviste, Jr., Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry
- Third speaker to be announced

KINGDOM OF THAILAND

- H.E. Major General Chatichai Choonhavan, Minister of Industry
- Mr. Sanoh Unakul, Secretary General of the National Economic and Social Development Board
- Mr. Charnchai Leethavorn, Secretary General of the Board of Investment
- Dr. Thongchat Hongladaromp, Governor of Petroleum Authority of Thailand
- Mr. Sivavong Changkasiri, Director General, Department of Mineral Resources, Ministry of Industry

TRADE WITH ASEAN

The three guest luncheon speakers will represent major trading partners of the ASEAN nations: the United States, Japan and the European Community.

- Mr. William E. Brock, United States Trade Representative
- Mr. Naohiro Amaya, Senior Advisor on International Economic Relations to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Japan
- Viscount Etienne Davignon, Vice-President, Commission of the European Communities

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Please enroll the following participant in the conference to be held February 9-11, 1983 in Singapore.

The participation fee is U.S. \$1,500 for each participant. This includes lunches, cocktails, a reception and conference documentation. Fees are payable in advance of the conference and will be refunded in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before January 25. A cancellation fee of U.S. \$400 will be incurred after this date. Cancellations received by the organizers less than 5 days before the conference will be charged the full fee.

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Robber's Prey: Rural Banks

In the End, North Dakota's Open Spaces Do Him In

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

LAKOTA, North Dakota — It had been nearly 10 years since anyone robbed a bank here in Nelson County, a snow-swept swatch of flat farmland and blacktop road that sprawls across more than 1,000 square miles (2,600 square kilometers) of northeastern North Dakota.

So when a man wearing a ski mask and wielding a shotgun not only knocked off three of the county's six rural banks during the last three months but robbed one of them twice within two weeks, a lot of people began to get angry.

"People out this way just aren't used to getting robbed," said Sheriff Art Varty, one of only two full-time law officers who patrol the county, which has a population of less than 5,800 people. "And seeing what's happened, it would appear

they aren't about to get used to it either."

Last week, the police and federal agents arrested a 35-year-old officer stationed at nearby Grand Forks Air Force Base and charged him with three of the robberies. The suspect, Captain Harold Spruell, was captured after purportedly holding up a bank in Aneta, a rural crossroads of 300 people about 45 miles (about 70 kilometers) southeast of here.

The arrest came only after several angry citizens of the tiny town took out after the fleeing suspect in cars and pickup trucks and chased him across the county at speeds of more than 100 miles an hour.

When Captain Spruell was finally arrested nearly 65 miles away, Sheriff Varty said that more than 100 volunteers and law officers had been engaged in the chase.

"It's a good thing none of the farmers caught him, because they'd have torn him to pieces if they had," said Marilyn Rustad, the soft-spoken gray-haired teller at the tiny Aneta bank.

For Sheriff Varty, the fact that townfolk got involved in the chase is a point of local pride.

"This isn't like one of your big cities," he said. "We get about 100 percent local cooperation on cases like this. So I think the message is, if you're going to do anything out here, we're going to get you."

The robberies have helped to underscore both the advantages and disadvantages that law officers like Sheriff Varty frequently encounter in policing rural areas like Nelson County, where such felony crimes as armed robbery or bankrobbery are rare.

Most of Sheriff Varty's work involves investigating juvenile mischief, vandalism and minor theft. By mid-morning Sunday, the sheriff's office had just one caller: a charged by a federal grand jury

cattle rancher who complained that some prairie wolves were running down his herd.

With so much territory to cover, and one full-time deputy to help him, Sheriff Varty concedes that small rural banks make tempting targets.

Indeed, it took him 35 minutes to get to Aneta last week, racing 85 miles an hour on icy county roads in his police cruiser, a 1978 Ford. And in the nearby town of Gilby, where Captain Spruell is accused of robbing a bank of \$4,300 in November, the local bank alarm system, designed to alert neighboring merchants when a robbery is taking place, failed.

According to the sheriff, one alarm went off in a store that is now vacant. A second went off in a nearby hardware outlet, but the manager was out to lunch. A third was heard by the local lumber dealer, who instead of calling the police, telephoned his wife to tell her to get out of the downtown area because the bank was being robbed.

But North Dakota's empty landscape does provide the police with a clear advantage.

"There's nowhere to go in North Dakota," Spencer Helleckson, an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who is assigned to Grand Forks, was quoted as saying in an article in a local newspaper. "You can stand on the hood of a car and see forever."

The bank robberies began in October, when a gunman took more than \$7,000 from the tiny bank in Michigan, a small town 10 miles east of the county seat. A month later, the bank at Gilby was robbed. Then the Aneta bank was hit, first on Dec. 22 and again on Jan. 4. More than \$11,000 was taken in the two holdups.

Captain Spruell has been charged by a federal grand jury

with all but the Michigan bank robbery, although the police say he is their only suspect.

He has been stationed at the air base for three years, helping to supervise security on the Minuteman 3 missile sites scattered through eastern North Dakota.



Human Rights Official Defends Reagan Policy

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Reagan administration's chief spokesman on human rights says that U.S. foreign policy is based on "the simple fact that we believe the world to be an exceedingly dangerous place."

Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs, told leaders of the World Jewish Congress in New York on Wednesday that he strove "to avoid isolationism and to deal with the world as it exists."

Mr. Abrams said the U.S. commitment to human rights had not weakened since President Ronald Reagan took office but was merely being expressed differently. "Quiet diplomatic pressure might get the people released or the newspaper reopened when a public attack would be made because all violence has decreased."

Rabbi Balfour Brickner, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, said he "can but feel a wrench inside" contemplating the administration's record on human rights. I acknowledged that "the United States is the incarnation of evil, the enemy of mankind." He rejected the view, which he said "is now fashionable in some liberal circles," that the Sandinists "represent progress and reform."

In a formal response to Mr. Abrams's speech, Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg said he was "frightened to the very marrow of my bones" by the Reagan administration's approach to human rights issues.

He contended that the United States was now telling foreign governments: "If you are for us, all your sins will be forgiven. If you are not, we will point out every one of your human rights violations and beat you up."

Rabbi Hertzberg, who is vice

president of the World Jewish Congress, was especially critical of U.S. overtures to Guatemala, which he called "a charade."

Mr. Abrams agreed that the rights situation in Guatemala remained "terrible" but said improved since President Rios Montt came to power.

"You've got to recognize prevention and encourage said.

In an interview before his speech, Mr. Abrams said conflicts within the army of Salvador would not pose an obstacle to certifying later this month human rights conditions in that country. He said the certification is required by Congress as a condition of continued aid to El Salvador.

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Mr. Abrams agreed that the rights situation in Guatemala remained "terrible" but said improved since President Rios Montt came to power.

"You've got to recognize prevention and encourage said.

In an interview before his speech, Mr. Abrams said conflicts within the army of Salvador would not pose an obstacle to certifying later this month human rights conditions in that country. He said the certification is required by Congress as a condition of continued aid to El Salvador.

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Reagan May Propose Special College Fund With Deferred Taxes

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan is considering proposing to Congress in the State of the Union address next week a program under which parents could defer income taxes on money set aside in special savings accounts to pay for their children's college education, according to administration sources.

These independent Education Accounts, as they are tentatively called, would be comparable to the Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) under which taxes can be deferred on income set aside for retirement.

The president is also considering proposing that Congress let local school districts use their federal school aid for the "poor-in-what" would amount to voucher systems; eligible families could each be given their share of the aid to be spent at the accredited public or private schools of their choice. Aid to the poor is the largest federal school aid program.

Critics of public education have long advocated vouchers as a way of rewarding excellence and stimulating change. But voucher opponents say that they could undermine the public school system.

Administration sources indicate that Mr. Reagan also has under study, for possible inclusion in the State of the Union address on Tuesday and submission to Congress thereafter, the following proposals:

• Several job plans, including a further extension of unemployment benefits and new incentives to employers to hire so-called displaced workers whose industries had closed.

• Related trade proposals, including a request for authority to negotiate further reductions in both tariff and non-tariff barriers to U.S. exports.

• A new omnibus crime bill like one that died in the last Congress plus a new national commission on organized crime.

In addition to the new college savings accounts and vouchers for elementary and secondary education, Mr. Reagan is expected to reaffirm his support for tuition tax credits to help defray college costs.

The college accounts are under study not just as an educational program but also as a means of stimulating the savings needed to

increase investment and economic growth.

The college savings accounts have been discussed by the president's cabinet council of economic affairs. It was not clear Wednesday night exactly how they might work, but a source suggested they might be limited to lower- and middle-income families.

Also unclear was how much money a family might be allowed to set aside each year. The limit on IRAs is \$2,000 a year per wage earner, \$250 for an unemployed spouse.

President Reagan is expected to spell out details of all his proposals in later separate messages to Congress.

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Kohl to Visit Britain

United Press International

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl will visit Britain Feb. 4, it was announced Thursday.



President Ronald Reagan laughs as he apparently makes a mistake on a computer, which he reads "sorry" during his visit to a predominantly black, Catholic high school in Chicago.

Reagan Praises Bipartisan Accord on Pensions

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — President Ronald Reagan has praised the recent agreement on revisions in the U.S. old-age pension system and called for further cooperation between Republicans and Democrats on the budget this year. He also promised to present new job training proposals for the unemployed soon.

In the text of a speech Wednesday night at a strictly partisan event, a \$1-million, fund-raising dinner for Senator Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, Mr. Reagan said the bipartisan accord reached last weekend by the National Commission on Social Security Reform "is a workable proposal, involving necessary compromise."

"We must now seek similar answers to other problems weighing on our economy and on our people," Mr. Reagan said. "A high priority must be to get a hammerlock on this monster known as the federal budget."

At the dinner and earlier at a return trip to an all-black Catholic high school he visited last year, Mr. Reagan sounded distinctly moderate political notes. In keeping with that tone, he decided to spurn an invitation from Republican conservatives that evening to appear at a reception in the same hotel as the dinner for the senator.

Outside that hotel, 300 demonstrators chanted and carried signs

protesting the administration's economic and nuclear arms policies.

The conservatives, who charge that Mr. Reagan has drifted to the left in his approach on both the budget and Social Security, among other things, are pressuring Representative Tom Corcoran of Illinois to challenge Senator Percy for the Senate.

He is also considering creation of two new trade-related commissions. One would focus on how U.S. firms can export more goods. Another would suggest changes in international law that would open world markets to free trade.

The new education savings accounts would widen prospective deficits because they would defer tax collections. But if he goes ahead with the idea, Mr. Reagan is expected to argue that it is worth this because the education would eventually enhance the nation's technological leadership.

The school voucher idea has been around for years but has never been tried extensively. The administration is considering giving local school districts the power to set up voucher systems with their aid under Title I of the 1965 Elementary and Secondary Education Act. This aid now is about \$2 billion a year.

The most controversial aspect of this proposal as now envisioned is that the vouchers could be used to pay tuition at private schools as well as at public institutions.

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Ex-Officials in Bipartisan Panel Urge Measures to Cut U.S. Deficit

By Kenneth B. Noble
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A bipartisan group led by six former cabinet members is urging that Congress and the Reagan administration make severe cuts in government spending and enact large tax increases to bring federal budget deficits to less than half their current level.

The group, the Bipartisan Appeal on the Budget Crisis, includes more than 500 government, business and academic leaders as well as the former treasury secretaries, C. Douglas Dillon of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, Harry H. Fowler of the Johnson administration, John B. Connally of the Nixon administration, William E. Simon of the Ford administration and W. Michael Blumenthal of the Carter administration.

Peter G. Peterson, chairman of Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb Inc. and a secretary of commerce in the Nixon administration, organized the group.

In a news conference Wednesday, the group called for spending

cuts and new tax revenue to reduce the projected 1985 deficit by \$175 billion to \$75 billion. It also called for greater cuts in scheduled spending increases than President Ronald Reagan's budget writers made several cuts in government spending and enact large tax increases to bring federal budget deficits to less than half their current level.

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In a news conference Wednesday, the group called for spending

• \$60 billion in increased "consumption-based" taxes and user fees. Mr. Connally in particular suggested moving toward a "value added tax," the form of sales tax widely used in Europe.

• Taking these steps now, which would cut the fiscal 1985 deficit by about \$145 billion, leading in turn, through less federal borrowing, to a further reduction of about \$30 billion in lower interest payments.

In addition to the former cabinet members, the group includes the heads of 14 of the 15 largest U.S. brokerage and investment banking houses; the economists Henry Kaufman of Salomon Brothers Inc., Lester C. Thurow of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Otto Eckstein, a former member of the Council of Economic Advisors; and corporate executives such as Willard C. Butcher, chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, Lee A. Iacocca, chairman of the Chrysler Corp., James D. Robinson 3d, chairman of the American Express Co. and Armand Hammer, chairman of the Occidental Petroleum Corp.

The coalition also called for Congress and the administration to examine the impact of the "overvalued dollar" on jobs and exports.

Last year, when the group made its first call for deep spending cuts and large tax increases, Mr. Reagan said he was in general agreement on the need to reduce government spending. But he added that the group did not have "all the information that is necessary to make the decisions."

Dacca Becomes Dhaka

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The government of Bangladesh has changed the spelling of the name of the nation's capital to Dhaka. The name had generally been rendered as Dacca.

President Gets Outside Advice at White House Dinner

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Like other presidents who have felt besieged by economic problems and press criticism, Ronald Reagan has begun to reach outside his official family to call in prominent commentators, businessmen and politicians to chat about the United States's problems.

Senior White House aides said Mr. Reagan emerged brimming with enthusiasm from an informal Sunday night dinner with Lee A. Iacocca, chairman of Chrysler Corp.; George F. Will, the columnist; Irving Kristol, editor of Pub-

lic Interest magazine; Bryce Harlow, counselor to the former president, Richard M. Nixon; Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

"They told me that if we could ever get the prime interest rate down to single digit figures, or even just 10 percent, these guys would hire all kinds of people," the president reportedly told his staff aides Monday morning. "Just that one thing."

With the men in sport coats and no ties, the conversation rambled over issues like the economy, protectionism and disarmament without any special agenda or any

sharp disagreements, according to two participants.

"It was a relaxed Sunday evening, it wasn't a seminar," said one, who asked not to be named. "The president wasn't trying to convince anybody of anything. He seemed to have fun."

Mr. Kristol said: "The president certainly did not look besieged. He was the same as he's always been: the fewest times I've seen him — very relaxed, very pleasant, and very amiable. The evening was very informal. The president did not take the lead. There was really no effort in any systematic way to canvass anything."

The session was hastily put to-

gether after Mr. Reagan complained to Michael C. Deaver, his personal aide and deputy chief of staff. "I never get a chance to just shoot the breeze with people from outside."

His move recalled the discussions organized by the former president, Jimmy Carter, in August 1979, toward the end of the troubled third year of his presidency. At that time he called civic, business and political leaders to discuss problems, a process that eventually led to his major speech about the crisis of American confidence and a cabinet shake-up.

Mr. Iacocca was reported to have forcefully emphasized the psychological importance for economic recovery and business investment of having the prime interest rate drop to 10 percent or below.

And Mr. Kristol said: "I happened to agree with what Lee Iacocca was saying, and no one else raised any objections."

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INTERNATIONAL WEEKEND

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1983

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Gym Tonic, Korean-Style

by Carol Kracoff

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire — The championship fight was just two weeks away, and the man called Dynomite had literally lost his punch. Numerous sports medicine specialists had been called in to try to cure — without success — the stabbing shoulder pain that left the boxer, Michael Dokes, unable to stretch his arm fully.

Near midnight of Nov. 30 — with Dokes's Dec. 15 title bout against the World Boxing Association champion, Mike Weaver, fast approaching — Dokes's manager telephoned Dieshik Seo. The Korean-born physical consultant received the call as he was getting ready for bed and a good night's sleep by teaching a martial arts class the next morning at New Hampshire College.

In less than 24 hours "the master" — as Seo is called by grateful clients ranging from handicapped children to the World Boxing Council heavyweight champion, Larry Holmes — was on his way to Las Vegas.

Seven years earlier, the 43-year-old trainer had made a much longer trip: to the United States from Korea, with \$380, his wife and four children, five words of English and a list of sports and academic credentials. Among them: grand master black belt taekwondo; second-degree black belt judo; grand master black belt hapkido; Korean lightweight boxing champion, 1957 to 1962; Korean track and field champion in the 100 meters and high jump; 1959, gold medal in modern dance from the International Culture Association; 1974, bachelor's and master's degrees in physical education from Kwangju National Teachers College; training in nutrition, yoga, acupuncture, finger-pressure therapy and chiropractic.

"I do not include my studies in agriculture and psychology," says Seo of his four-page resume, "because I think, maybe, that would be too much."

In the training room at Caesars Palace, Seo watched Dokes move his arm. "He could not make a full punching motion without pain like needles," recalls Seo, demonstrating the fighter's limited range during an interview in Manchester, New Hampshire, which he proudly calls "my American home town."

On touching the fighter's body, Seo felt "two tendons and a nerve were twisted." Using only hot towels and his hands, Seo spent 90 minutes realigning them. He then instructed the fighter to limit, then gradually increase, his arm movements over the next few days and prescribed several stretching exercises. After four days of Seo's exercises and massages, Dokes was back to full punching power.

"Before the fight I give him a special talk," says Seo. "I tell him not to worry about getting hurt because I can fix him. I tell him he'll win in the first round."

"Dieshik is amazing," Dokes says. "It's impossible to describe what he does and what he is in words. He taught me at least a dozen new things that really helped."

"That man has magic hands," says Dokes's manager, Carl King. "What he did with Michael Dokes was incredible. I had a headache and

he stopped it by grabbing me between my eyes and nose for 10 seconds, and bingo."

Seo's success is rooted in an Eastern approach to healing centered on the body's recuperative power. His "treatments" — such as acupressure massage, stretching, nutrition, rest and moist heat — are all geared to triggering natural healing mechanisms. He does not use ice on injuries, for example, for the same reason many Western doctors do: It inhibits swelling.

"The swelling" he insists, "is important for healing." Although "ice kills pain," he says, it also constricts the blood flow necessary to heal injured tissue. Athletes, he contends, are too quick to reach for ice bags and chemical painkillers, when what they should do is use gentle warmth and expert manipulation to realign what has been damaged so the injury can heal itself.

"Then you use [the injury] as a lesson. You find out what went wrong to cause the problem, and you correct it."

The major difference between the Eastern and Western approach to sports medicine, Seo says, is that "Western medicine too much relies on machines." Although "some machines, like X-ray, you need," Seo calls most physical therapy gadgets "useless" at best and "harmful" at worst. "Shooting people with B-12 makes them get old too fast," he says. "When you push yourself that way you hurt the body."

Beneath his politeness in explaining his philosophy is an irritation at two "tight-headed" Western ideas he considers central causes of ill health: the focus on cure, rather than prevention, and the notion that the mind and body are somehow two separate entities. Health — and athletic prowess — is achieved, he says, through "balance of the spiritual, mental and physical. If one is not in balance, nothing works right."

The key to achieving this delicate balance is "conditioning" — Seo's all-encompassing word for fitness of body and soul. And the best way to achieve top condition, he maintains, is stretching.

But what Seo means by stretching is far different from the jerky, jumpy, toe touches and knee bends Westerners perform to prepare their bodies for a sport. Seo's daily 90-minute stretching session is almost a sport in itself: starting with special breathing, moving to gentle warm-up stretches, then vigorous stretches for every muscle in the body and finishing with cool-down stretches that have a lush, meditative quality. Stretching Seo-style requires intense concentration. The result can be flexibility, strength, coordination and — to some degree — an aerobic workout.

Most Westerners — including professional athletes — "stretch very, very wrong" in Seo's view. The biggest mistake, he says, is confusing the two basic kinds of stretches: ballistic and static. Ballistic stretches are quick and bouncy, requiring rapid contraction and release of muscles. Static stretches are slow, fluid movements that ease the muscle gently to its limit, then relax it.

Westerners, with their focus on "the gain of pain," often begin with ballistic stretching on a "cold" body, which puts great stress on joints and muscles and can result in injury. The effect, he says, is like twisting a dry sponge. Breathing and static stretching, however, bring oxygen

Continued on page 10W

For Children of the Atomic Age



by Bart Mills

WESTMONT, England — It's a 40-mile train ride from London to the town nearest the Sussex village where Raymond Briggs lives. Remember that distance.

Briggs has written and illustrated a widely enjoyed series of children's books, including "Father Christmas Goes on Holiday" and "Fungus the Bogeyman."

Now, in "When the Wind Blows," which reached the British adult bestseller list, Briggs uses the same picture-book format as in his children's books to depict the last week in the lives of a simple village couple after a nuclear bomb falls on London 40 miles away.

The old couple, Jim and Hilda Bloggs, hear on the radio that nuclear war is likely in three days. They stock up on canned food and build a makeshift shelter, obediently following the directions in the government's civil defense leaflets. They survive the blast, cozily recalling their experiences during the Blitz. Everything goes back to normal after that earlier war, and the Bloggeses' poster about their cottage, not comprehending why their water has been turned off this time and why there's nothing on the radio. Eventually, when the wind blows, the fallout will drop, and "dead will be Blogges, country and all."

"I didn't think 'When the Wind Blows' would sell much," says Briggs. "I wasn't at all sure, in fact, that my publisher would bring it out. It's obviously a depressing book. And it's not a children's book, not the sort of thing that's given at Christmas. So it was published as an adult book. Incomprehensibly, it was on the Sunday Times bestseller list for six weeks. It was listed as nonfiction — rather frightening, that."

"When the Wind Blows" appeared in Britain and the United States as a fine of increasing public perception of nuclear war as a political issue. In New York City, the prestigious Dalton School is using the book as text. An hour-long animated film of the book is in production in England and Briggs is preparing a London stage version.

Can a slim picture book have any effect on people's thinking about nuclear war? "It might," says the 48-year-old Briggs, "but I think most of the people who buy it are disarmament, peace-people type. I'm preaching to the converted. I suppose, though you can use the book to argue for the view that the best way to avoid nuclear war is to preserve our nuclear deterrent. How you avoid nuclear war, whether by disarmament or deterrence, is a matter of interpretation. The important thing to avoid it."

Briggs himself is a member of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament in Britain, although he didn't join until after he had written "When the Wind Blows." He says, "I used to think the main threat is nuclear weapons themselves. The East-West conflict is trivial in comparison. Compared with the threat of nuclear weapons, the communism-capitalism conflict is like Swift's battle between the narrow-enders and the big-enders in respect of eggs. I think our

system is miles better than the Russians', but it's not worth nuclear war."

There was an "uproar" in Parliament over "When the Wind Blows" after its publisher, Hamish Hamilton, sent copies to all members of the House of Commons. Briggs recalls, "This bloke in the House of Lords got up and demanded to know who was behind it. He thought it was some kind of diabolical KGB plot."

Briggs says he did the book after seeing a British Broadcasting Corp. documentary about the effect on Britain if there were a nuclear war. "I was thinking about the program the next morning. It so happened that there was a TV crew down here making some kind of program about me. One of the crew said — purely as a joke, because I'm known for doing sweet kid's books — 'There's your next book, Ray.' It suddenly came to me that he was right. I dropped what I was doing and started 'When the Wind Blows' that day."

Briggs's first step was to visit his local post office and procure a government publication, "Protect and Survive," which promises, "This booklet tells you how to make your home and your family as safe as possible under nuclear attack." He also picked up the West Sussex local government's publication, "Householders' Survival Guide."

"I worked on the same principle as always have: Take a mythological creature like Father Christmas, imagine him to be wholly real and proceed logically from there. For nuclear war, which is a hypothetical situation which, God knows, isn't all that hypothetical, I imagined what would actually happen if some ordinary people were told there would be war in three days. It's all very understated in the book. Things are going to be very much worse. Jim and Hilda have a very quiet death without extreme suffering. They weren't shredded by flying glass or burned to a crisp. They weren't in London, so their house didn't evaporate in the blaster."

"The book has been criticized because the characters are so uninteresting. But many people are that uninteresting. Unless you meet a tragic warden now and then, you might not realize that. The characters had to be that uninteresting to take the government pamphlets seriously — that was half the point of the book."

Briggs, the son of a milkman, lives a quiet, solitary, middle-class life surrounded by his collection of vintage children's books and stacks of newer pamphlets about nuclear war. His wife died nine years ago and he is childless. He has a "lady friend" who lives up the road who has two kids."

"I turned to illustration. It was mostly for advertisements, but then I got more and more book work. Most book-illustrating work is for children's books. Some of the stories I had to illustrate were such rubbish that I decided to try my hand at writing. Writing pays better than illustrating, you know. The illustrator doesn't get any royalties."

Briggs's books have always had an underlying seriousness, so it's no surprise his work is now aimed unequivocally at adults. "The work just turned into adult books," he says, "whatever the difference is." Briggs continues to evolve. He is working on a long, unillustrated text — not a novel. I hope it's not a novel, novels don't sell. I won't say anything more about it in case it's absolute rubbish. It is an adult subject, and, yes, it's fairly unpleasant."

These children, now 15 and 16, have been Briggs's sounding board over the years. One of his books — "Gentleman Jim" — "came about from talking to them. They said they wanted to live in the woods. They thought they could live in the woods and such. I pooh-poohed the idea. I told them, 'You couldn't do that, you'd be arrested for vagrancy.' It dawned on me that there isn't any room these days for childish dreams like that. They're ruined by laws or lack of money or lack of education."



Max Neuhaus in a Montparnasse Metro corridor.

John Schulte

Musics, for Sound Reasons

PARIS — Max Neuhaus has a master's degree from the Manhattan School of Music and in the 1960s, playing such difficult works as Stockhausen's "Zyklus," he won a unique reputation as a solo percussionist. Also, Neuhaus tends to use the word music in the plural: musics. All of which

MARY BLUME

should indicate that when Neuhaus talks about public music or sound installations, he doesn't mean Muzak. A lot of people think he does.

"I've spent hours and hours trying to explain," he says.

Neuhaus isn't interested in the sound of music or musics. He's interested in the sound of sounds and he has been hailed in New York as "the most interesting, challenging environmental composer we have, the aural equivalent of Christo in the visual arts." Neuhaus creates sound installations for specific places, and the reason he is in Paris is to persuade subway authorities to allow him to create a work in one of the endless corridors, or couloirs de correspondance of the Montparnasse-Bienvenue Metro station.

"I came across the space by accident about six years ago when I was in Paris for a few days. I've since discovered that Parisians hate correspondances, but for me it was a remarkable space. It's got a curved ceiling, 500 meters long. Curved surfaces are kind of like lenses for sound, so there seemed to be a lot to work with as a basis. Also, it was a moving space. No one stops in that corridor, partly because of the moving sidewalks, partly because they're anxious to get where they're going. This opens up a whole range of possibilities for acoustic phenomena which happen when people are in motion. One can start to build from that."

Briggs's books, like Roald Dahl's, appeal to the rebellious side of their young readers. His classic "Father Christmas" (1973) presented Santa Claus as an irritable old figure who wakes up Christmas Eve grumbling, "Blooming Christmas here again!" and growling, "I hate winter." He dreams of summer in the sun, instead he must go down all those blooming chimneys full of blooming soot. He finishes his work, opens his own presents ("Blooming awful tie from Auntie Elsie"), settles into bed with a nice cup of tea and scowls at the reader, "Happy blooming Christmas to you too!"

"I came across the space by accident about six years ago when I was in Paris for a few days. I've since discovered that Parisians hate correspondances, but for me it was a remarkable space. It's got a curved ceiling, 500 meters long. Curved surfaces are kind of like lenses for sound, so there seemed to be a lot to work with as a basis. Also, it was a moving space. No one stops in that corridor, partly because of the moving sidewalks, partly because they're anxious to get where they're going. This opens up a whole range of possibilities for acoustic phenomena which happen when people are in motion. One can start to build from that."

After traveling, God, hundreds of thousands of miles, having had a lot of experience with concert halls, with concert audiences, I

met with those emergency vehicles are in fact some of the hardest to find. So the goal is to design a sound — I talk like a scientist here because he is a pragmatic as well as an esthetic project — the goal is to design a sound which is optimized for its localizability and has a psychological character which doesn't terrify people. Terrifying people doesn't get them to do anything."

"Talking to the police hasn't been easy, not

was learning what Neuhaus calls "engineering" to construct his sound pieces. Articulate as he is, a lot of people don't understand what they cannot see, and most of the pedestrians who cross Times Square don't even know they are treading on art.

"I've been working in this field for 17 years and still a lot of people don't know what I do," Neuhaus says. "There's a lot of talk about the experience which should be unique to each person. If one state's the way it's supposed to be heard, one destroys the possibility for that."

Still, foundations and other backers deal with blueprints and words. Neuhaus is a good fund-raiser and doesn't mind talking about money — "It's a reality for any large project" — but unlike Christo, another public artist who finances his projects by selling lithographs, Neuhaus has until recently had nothing to show. "The act of buying has made the visual arts a very up-to-date activity in our society," he says. "Because I'm in a nontangible medium I didn't have anything to enter that market with."

He has now begun to sell what he calls annotated working drawings and also what he calls his timepiece: an alarm clock that awakens the sleeper by silence rather than sound.

People tend to be scared of aural art and electronics. Neuhaus says that it isn't all that mysterious and that he first got into electronics as a percussionist who needed new sounds but didn't want to add to his ton of equipment.

"I bought contact microphones and boxes with filters. Then I got curious about what was in the box and everything was in the box!"

"People think computers and electronics are complicated just because it's a different language. It's a lot less complicated than the decisions we make just getting through daily life, getting on airplanes and Metros... It's really quite straightforward. It has to be, otherwise it doesn't work. It has one dimension that we're not used to as normal human beings and that is if indeed it isn't perfect, it's nothing. We're used to a little leeway."

"It's not complicated, it's just a question of using the materials available. If Beethoven had had a computer, he would have been a programmer. I think."

Taking Steps to Save the Dance

by Jack Anderson

NEW YORK — Let's not mince words, but say what has to be said as bluntly as possible: Dance, as an art form, is too often an absolute mess. There, now, it's been said.

Almost immediately, I suspect, there will be angry sputters and fans will start waxing eloquent over the marvelous performances of Miss X or Mr. Y. Or they'll extol the glories of the Ballet Such-and-Such or the So-and-So Modern Dance Company. A few may even praise someone's choreography. But to those who do, a question should be put: How can you be sure that you'll ever see that choreography again?

Once may be an art of magnificent spectacle, but it is an art surprisingly lacking in any sizable and coherently organized body of choreographic literature that can be compared with the extant bodies of musical or dramatic literature. Precious few examples of historically important choreography can be seen anywhere. The creations of the 18th- and early 19th-century reformers — including those of

Jean-Georges Noverre, Gaspero Angiolini and Salvatore Vigano — are totally lost. No complete ballet exists by Jules Perrot. Not many exist by the prolific Marius Petipa. And while the Danes are proud of their great 19th-century choreographer, August Bournonville, of his more than 60 compositions only eight ballets and a few divertissements remain.

What is particularly shocking is our willingness to permit choreographic deterioration to continue, for we often don't know how to deal with the choreography we do possess. Though we live at a time when we can preserve choreography through films and notation, works — both notated and unnotated, filmed and unfilmed — are constantly being altered. A friend recently told me that he had just seen 32 "Don Quixote" pas de deux at a ballet festival.

"Don Quixote" pas de deux at a ballet festival? Is it a sequence of specific steps? Or do specific steps not matter so long as a certain style or atmosphere is preserved? Or is a ballet anything that one does to a familiar plot or piece of music? No actor or critic would regard Aeschylus's "The Libation Bearers," Sophocles's "Electra" and O'Neill's "Mourning Becomes Electra" as the same play, even though they tell the same story. Yet, in discussing "Swan Lake," productions that try to preserve traditional choreography with new choreography and productions that consist almost entirely of new choreography are regularly lumped together by dancers, writers and audiences without qualification. So what, then, constitutes "Swan Lake"? Simply some Tchaikovsky music to which anything goes? Just how chaotic dance is becomes particu-

Continued on page 10W

TRAVEL

Unearthing a Golden Age

by Marvine Howe

IZNIR, Turkey — In a remote upland valley of southwestern Turkey, where the traffic is largely sheep and goats and the air is sweet with pomegranate and pine, where women in long flowered skirts and kerchiefs chat at a public fountain and the main event is a local wedding, archaeologists are uncovering what appears to have been one of the glories of Greece and ancient Rome.

Aphrodisias, only a day trip away from the seaport of Izmir, isn't even found on most maps of modern Turkey. There are no large cities nearby and none of the tourist hotels, trinket stands and snack shops that proliferate around excavations.

According to ancient texts, the city was once known as Nine and became an important religious center dedicated to local fertility goddesses, who were later equated with Aphrodite, the Greek goddess of love and beauty. The golden age of Aphrodisias, once a city of some 60,000 inhabitants, is said to have extended from the first century B.C. to the fifth century A.D. The site has been systematically explored for only the last two decades by a Turkish archaeologist, Kenan Erim, under the auspices of New York University, with the support of the National Geographic Society.

The site has yielded such a wealth of high-quality archaeological material that the archaeologists don't know what to do with it all. A handsome new museum was opened on the site in the summer of 1979, but it was soon full and now so are the warehouses, and the discoveries are continuing.

"What we're working on now appears to be a vast complex in the center of the ancient city, with two long parallel porticos leading to some focal point, which we haven't excavated yet," Erim said. "It will probably be a cult place, a temple or a shrine, dedicated to the glorification of the emperors of Rome."

This building complex, known as the Sebastion, which comes from the Greek word for Augustus, dates to the first half of the first century A.D. and was found when workers were putting up an electric power line in 1976. Subsequent excavations have revealed what seems to have been an elaborate three-story colonnade, connected by imposing reliefs. Among the spectacular panels discovered, one depicts the birth of Eros; others show the Emperor Claudius subduing Britannia; the liberation of Prometheus by Hercules; figures representing the Imperial Roman provinces of Crete, Cyprus and Sicily, as well as the people under the reign of Augustus; the Balkans, Egyptians, Arabs, Galicians.

The discovery of the Sebastion ranks among the major archaeological events of this century, according to Dr. Erim. Dr. Michael Meinkin, president of the Archaeological Institute of America and head of the department of classical and Near Eastern archaeology at Bryn Mawr, is also impressed with the discoveries at the site. "The Roman architecture and art recovered there is remarkably well preserved," she said. "Every time we come back, we're amazed."

Dr. Erim, 52, has devoted much of his life to Aphrodisias, coming to work on the site every summer. A professor of classics at New York University, he has thought of the United States as home since 1947, when his father became the first Turkish member of the United Nations Secretariat.

Aphrodisias, situated inland at the base of Baba-Dag (the father mountain), long escaped the attention of archaeologists, who concentrated on more accessible sites such as Ephesus, Troy and Pergamum along the Aegean. French and Italian missions carried out brief but fruitful excavations at Aphrodisias in 1904, 1953 and 1937. Only since 1961, however, have the regular N.Y.U. excavations brought to light the importance of Aphrodisias, where there is evidence of settlements dating back to the fifth century B.C.

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"Our site is certainly the most beautiful of the eastern Mediterranean," he asserted as he accompanied visitors to the Acropolis, or central mound, for an overall view. He pointed out the now-abandoned village of Geyre, which had grown up over the ruins of Aphrodisias. In the distance rises new Geyre, built by the government after the 1956 earthquake.

Still visible are parts of the old Byzantine wall, which once ran for about two miles around the heart of the city. Out of the wall on the north rises the stadium, built in the first century A.D. for 30,000 spectators and one of the best-preserved structures of its kind anywhere. It was originally used for athletic events but later served as an arena for gladiators and wild-animal combats.

On the eastern slope of the Acropolis stands the theater, built in the late Hellenistic period, about the first century B.C. This handsome



building used to seat 8,000 people and lay buried under the village of Geyre until the late 1960s. Nearby are the theater baths and a large piazza, restored last year. Some of the inscriptions and relief scrolls have been boarded up, in part to protect them, in part for copyright reasons in connection with "Aphrodisias and Rome," a recently published book by Joyce M. Reynolds, a professor at Cambridge University and colleague of Dr. Erim. At first I resented this restriction but later concluded there is so much to see at Aphrodisias, the protective nature of archaeologists can be forgiven.

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The Temple of Aphrodite was built in the late Hellenistic period and transformed into a Christian basilica in the fifth century, with its columns moved to form a nave and two aisles.

There are a number of other impressive buildings and porticos the fine odeum or concert hall, the Bishop's Palace with blue marble columns, the gateway and two partially excavated Byzantine churches.

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For the visitor, the chief drawback to Aphrodisias is that there is no place to stay nearby and, in fact, no restaurant or snack bar in the vicinity. This in some ways is an advantage, as the site is unspoiled.

"Aphrodisias is not going to become another Side," Dr. Erim insists.

Referring to the Greco-Roman city on Turkey's southern coast, where tourist shops and discos have grown up in the middle of the ruins.

For the hardy visitor here, there is the Belediye, or Town Hall Hotel at Karacus, eight miles away, which is very plain and friendly, almost too friendly, at the equivalent of \$2.75 a night for a double. Most people visit Aphrodisias on excursions from Izmir, 133 miles away, sometimes combining the tour with a visit to Hierapolis, near Pamukkale.

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When the Oyster's Your World

by Craig Claiborne
and Pierre Franey

NEW YORK — Lazy and eccentric though they may be, oysters are indeed the "most tender and delicate of seafoods." Whenever considering oysters, my thoughts turn to one of the finest books I have encountered about a single food — "The Glorious Oyster," printed in England and edited by Hector Bolitho (Sedgwick and Jackson, 1960).

One learns from the book, for example, that the oyster is the most tranquil of animals and can be rather eccentric. It tells of an oyster that learned to wattle, another that became a moustrap, and it explains that in certain lands oysters grow on trees. It is their talent for laziness that makes them, as one expert put it, "the most tender and delicate of seafoods."

Among my favorite lines from the book are the following:

"We found a little bay where the sand was clean and silver. The beach was so hot that we could not bear to put our hands upon it. The water was blue and smooth, with gulls swooping down and piercing the surface with their beaks. The vast dome of the sky was filled with silver light. At the end of the beach the rocks rose calmly to the hills. We walked where there were pools with colored seaweed, darting fishes and anemones in them. Wise old crabs scuttled slowly over the shore."

"We came upon a place where the oysters grew, packed together, close as grapes. My companion took the basket on the ground, and took out two bottles, two glasses, two plates and two forks. I produced nothing but a chisel. I broke the oysters off, one by one, choosing the big ones of tidy shape. The outside of their shells were still wet from the sea. We pried them open, carefully, to save the liquor from spilling. Then we placed them, 18 upon each plate. My friend produced lemon and red pepper and I began to eat."

"Wait," he said. He opened the bottles, one of champagne and one of stout, and filled the glasses. Thus I came to the pleasure of eating oysters with black velvet, sitting on a beach, with the blue ocean stretched before me."

Oysters, apparently, know no national boundaries. The land is surrounded by salt water. And their culinary uses, of course, know no bounds. We enjoy them Southern-style, coated with cornmeal and deep-fried; blended with spinach and turned into a French pâté destined to be served with a mushroom and white-wine sauce, or blended with shrimp and served with an elegant leek butter. Offered here is a sampling of dishes made with that "most tender and delicate of seafoods."

OYSTERS FRIED IN CORNMEAL

24 large, shucked oysters with their liquor
1/2 cup cornmeal, preferably yellow although white may be used
1/2 teaspoon freshly ground black pepper
1/4 teaspoon cayenne pepper
1/4 teaspoon paprika
Salt to taste, if desired
Corn, peanut or vegetable oil for deep frying.

1. Drain the oysters briefly.

2. Combine the cornmeal, black pepper, cayenne pepper, paprika and salt. Blend well.

3. Heat the oil to 375 degrees.

4. Dredge the oysters in the cornmeal mixture. Drop them, a few at a time, in the hot fat and cook, stirring often, until they are golden brown all over, less than two minutes depending on size. Do not overcook. Remove and drain.

5. Let the fat return to the proper temperature before adding successive batches. Serve, if desired, with tartar sauce, mayonnaise, or Southern-style, with tomato ketchup flavored with Worcestershire sauce, a dash of Tabasco and a lemon juice.

Yield: Two servings.

NEW ORLEANS OYSTER LOAF

1 loaf crusty French or Italian bread, preferably 10 or 12 inches long
2 to 4 tablespoons melted butter
24 oysters fried in cornmeal (see recipe)

2 to 4 tablespoons mayonnaise
Tabasco sauce to taste.

1. Preheat oven to 400 degrees.

2. Split the loaf in half lengthwise as for making sandwiches. Wrap it in foil and bake about 10 minutes.

3. Preheat the broiler. Brush each half of the bread on the split sides with melted butter and toast until golden on the split side.

4. Pile the oysters on one half of the bread.

5. Spread the mayonnaise on top and add a few dashes of Tabasco sauce. Cover with the second half of the bread. Split it half crosswise and half the loaf.

6. Yield: Six to eight servings.

OSTER AND SPINACH PATE

2 pounds fresh spinach
4 tablespoons butter, plus butter for greasing the pan

1 cup finely chopped onion
1/2 teaspoon finely minced garlic

2 cups finely chopped heart of celery

1 cup heavy cream

3 eggs, lightly beaten

Salt to taste, if desired

Freshly ground pepper to taste

1/2 teaspoon freshly grated nutmeg

Salt to taste, if desired

Freshly ground pepper to taste.

1. Preheat oven to 375 degrees.

2. Rinse the spinach well. Tear off and discard any tough stems and blemished leaves. Set aside.

3. Heat the four tablespoons of butter in a large skillet and add the onion, garlic and celery. Cook, stirring, until the mixture is wilted. Add the spinach and cook until the spinach is wilted.

4. Add the cream and continue cooking, stirring often, about five minutes. Put the mixture into a mixing bowl. Add the bread crumbs, eggs, salt, pepper, nutmeg and oysters. Blend thoroughly.

5. Butter a loaf pan measuring about nine by five by two and three-quarter inches. Pour in the spinach and oyster mixture and smooth over the top.

6. Set the loaf pan in a basin of hot water.

Yield: Four to six servings.

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Bring the water to a boil on top of the stove. Place in the oven and bake one hour. Serve, if desired, with sauce bonne femme.

Yield: Six to eight servings.

SAUCE BONNE FEMME

1/4 pound mushrooms, thinly sliced, about three cups

2 tablespoons butter

2 tablespoons finely chopped shallots

1/2 cup dry white wine

1/2 cup oyster liquor

1/4 cup heavy cream

1 tablespoon flour

2 tablespoons finely chopped parsley.

Included in the sales figures.

1. Prepare the mushrooms and set them aside.

2. Heat one tablespoon of the butter in a skillet and add the shallots. Cook briefly, stirring, until the mushrooms are wilted.

3. Add the wine and continue cooking until the liquid is almost, but not totally, evaporated.

4. Add the oyster liquor and cook over high heat about one minute. Add the cream. Cook about 30 seconds.

5. Meanwhile, blend the remaining tablespoon of butter with the flour, and stir it into the sauce. Stir in the parsley and serve.

Yield: Six to eight servings.

OSTERS AND SHRIMP WITH LEEK BUTTER

9 tablespoons butter

3 tablespoons finely chopped shallots

1/2 cup oyster liquor

1/2 cup dry white wine

30 small oysters, about 1/4 cups

2 cups finely shredded leeks cut into one-inch lengths

1 pound shrimp, about 16, shelled and deveined

1/2 cup heavy cream

Salt to taste, if desired

Freshly ground pepper to taste.

1. Heat one tablespoon of the butter in a skillet and add the shallots. Cook briefly, stirring, until the mushrooms are wilted.

2. Add the wine and continue cooking, stirring often, about five minutes. Put the mixture into a mixing bowl. Add the bread crumbs, eggs, salt, pepper, nutmeg and oysters. Blend thoroughly.

3. Butter a loaf pan measuring about nine by five by two and three-quarter inches. Pour in the spinach and oyster mixture and smooth over the top.

4. Set the loaf pan in a basin of hot water.

Yield: Four to six servings.

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Stretch and One and Two

Continued from page 7W

and blood into the "sponge" of muscle, readying it for ballistic movement.

Stretching is just one of the four basic health improvements Seo says would make people more physically and mentally fit. Listed in order of importance, they are:

• Sleep: "The body needs sleep time to come back to its natural state. Not enough sleep gives you great stress." He recommends 9 to 10 hours for teen-agers and athletes; 8 1/2 for those under 40 and 8 for those over 40. "Most beds are too soft," says Seo, who sleeps on a 6-inch-thick mattress on the floor. "They give you backache." The best position for sleep is "on the back with a small pillow just under the neck, leaving the head on the mattress." Second choice is "on your left side" to promote proper digestion.

• Correct Exercise: "Learn from a good exercise teacher with proper training, who has a body that looks like you want to look."

• Relaxation: "At least three times a day you need to relax for 20 to 30 minutes with any kind of enjoyment — listen to music, talk to people, read, watch TV, write a love letter."

• Nutrition: His diet consists of fish, some meat — including the Korean delicacy of deer bones — rice and vegetables. Avoid eating the same foods day after day, be sure to maximize the different kinds of vitamins and minerals consumed.

"The best exercise," Seo says, "is stretching. It gives shape to the body, makes you strong and flexible. Any sport needs stretching first."

Breathing is the key to stretching Seo-style: "Without a steady breath, the muscles tighten up." To experience the effect, bend over, hold your breath and lift yourself up. Feel the tension and pressure in your lower back? Now try the same thing, but release yourself up. The movement should feel much smoother.

Different muscles take different breathing patterns," Seo says, but in general, exhale on a contracting movement and inhale on an expanding movement. Never hold your breath for longer than five seconds. "Try to feel what is happening in the body when you move. Don't move blind."

If you feel any tightness while stretching, "think of blue — a soothng color — and breathe it through the tense part." To keep your balance, pick a spot to focus your eyes on and remember your center of gravity — called the *ki* — about one and a half inches below the navel.

Seo recommends stretching the top of the body first and moving gradually down to the feet, ideally to the accompaniment of classical music. "So you don't shock the heart," always begin on the left side first.

Among Seo's stretching exercises:

• Breathe: Prepare your mind and muscles for movement with sever-

al long, deep breaths. Be sure your lungs and abdomen expand as you breathe in and release as you breathe out. Breathe in for eight counts, then out for eight counts. Repeat four times.

• Body Wake-Up "Heart Massage": Stand with legs shoulder-width apart, knees slightly flexed and toes pointed forward. Breathe in as you reach arms straight up and arch back, thrusting pelvis forward. Keep mouth closed, palms toward ceiling and eyes looking up. Hold two seconds, then exhale as you flip palms down and head forward, keeping arms stretched out until torso is perpendicular to the floor. Repeat.

• Shoulders: Stretch your left arm straight out in front of you in a "Hail Caesar"-like salute (similar to a "poling motion" in cross-country skiing); rest your right arm at your side and breathe in. Bring left arm down, right arm up and breathe out. Continue alternating arms while breathing in and out. When the motions become familiar, speed up the movement, but keep it fluid, and flick your wrist at the end of each arm stretch.

• Neck: Stretch shoulders, then release. Repeat a few times. Stand tall, breathe in, then exhale as you try to bring your ear to your shoulder without raising the opposite shoulder. Concentrate on pushing the opposite shoulder down. Repeat on the other side.

• Lower Back: Breathe in as you stretch arms overhead, keeping hands just shoulder-width apart, then exhale as you circle your upper body to the left, then down. Inhale as you continue the circle to the right and back up. Reverse.

• Back: Stand with legs shoulder-width apart, toes pointed forward, arms stretched out in front of you, elbows straight, then exhale as you twist your upper body — including your head — as far to the left as you can, being sure your hands stay shoulder-width apart. Inhale as you come back to front, then exhale, repeat the twist to the left and inhale as you come back to front. Try the same movement with arms stretched out at shoulder height, then angled down slightly.

• Abdomen: Sit with your legs straight out in front of you and your hands resting on the floor slightly behind your hips, keeping elbows straight. Breathe in, then exhale as you hinge at the waist and raise your legs so your body forms a "V." At the same time, raise your bands and extend your fingertips to your toes. Hold for one second at the peak of the motion, take a short breath, then exhale as you return to starting position.

• Legs: Sit down with your legs straight out in front and your palms on the floor at the hip joint. Inhale, then exhale as you bend from the waist — keeping chest out — and grab your feet and pull them back toward you. Breathe in as you return to upright position. Try this with feet pointed, then flexed.

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"Next Week, Swan Lake" (Wesleyan University Press, \$17.95), a book that seriously grapples with the problems of the esthetic identity of a dance. And last summer's Dance Critics' Association conference devoted itself to reconstructions and revivals.

At that conference, Muriel Topaz, executive director of the Dance Notation Bureau, read a statement so provocative that some of it is worth quoting here. According to Topaz, "The basic issue that we confront together, as critics, historians, pollators, dancers and choreographers is simple: Is choreography an art form? Is choreography an evanescent form existing only in the bodies and personalities of the initial performers, or does it, like all other performing arts, have a substance, a compositional integrity that transcends the initial performance?"

"If the choreographic art exists, then it must do so as much for a vehicle for the performer as for virtuoso, stylistically pure or finely botted, if the choreographic art exists, it must have observable formalistic content, structural components and a reality which tends itself to analytic scrutiny. And, if it exists, it must survive changing tastes, changing technical training and changes in the eye of the beholder."

One can only say amen. Dancers love to quote Yeats's line about the difficulty of distinguishing "the dancer from the dance." But there are occasions when, for the health of the art, clear distinctions must be drawn.

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larly apparent when one turns to the musical scene. One of the most exciting recent developments in music is the increased concern for period instruments and performing techniques. We have long been able to hear Bach on a harpsichord. But now we can also hear Mozart on a fortepiano and Beethoven and Schubert on the pianos of their own times, in contrast, dances often adapt old works to fit the general performance standards that prevail today, even though the results can resemble Stokowski's orchestrations of Bach.

Some older dancers view alterations philosophically, claiming that "just as times change, so dance must change along with the times." Yet some of these same dancers will berate students for having no sense of period style, seemingly unaware that radical choreographic changes in older works may make the mastery of period style difficult. And seldom do dancers stop to think there can be changes for many different reasons, not all of them equally valid. There can be changes in a work made by the choreographer himself after the premiere, changes made by someone else after the choreographer's death but at a time when the style of the work is still considered current, changes made long after the choreographer's death but in an attempt to imitate the original style and changes made in a totally new style. Each type of change should raise different scholarly and practical questions.

However, apparently believing that art can grow by accretion, some observers dismiss these fine points and argue that the changes

Dow Jones Averages

Market Diaries

AMEX Stock Index

AMEX Most Actives

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Dow Jones Bond

AMEX Most Actives

NYSE Index

Sprinkel's Remark Draws Regan's Ire

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The first that Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan knew about the comments of his errant under-secretary was early Monday when Jacques de Larosière, the managing director of the 146-nation International Monetary Fund, telephoned from Paris.

Mr. de Larosière wanted to know whether the remarks of Béryl Sprinkel, the under-secretary of the Treasury for monetary affairs, signified a major change in U.S. policy — from one of emphasis on controlling inflation, to one that gave priority to economic growth, even if such a policy ignited inflationary forces again.

Mr. Sprinkel had "warned" at a news conference in Paris on Sunday that attempts to solve the international debt crisis will fail unless other Western countries and Japan joined the United States in adopting policies to stimulate their economies out of recession.

Official sources in Washington, who declined to be identified, recounted the story, which sheds some light on relationships in high places in the Treasury at a time of policy friction in the Regan administration.

According to the sources, Mr. Regan was furious at Mr. Sprinkel. The under-secretary was speaking for himself, Mr. Regan told aides to say Mr. Regan, who was about to travel to Paris to lead the U.S. delegation, also told them to stress that there had been no change in policy.

Mr. Sprinkel, the sources said, had not informed the Treasury Department's press office that he was meeting with reporters. The sources added that Mr. Regan was much more distressed; however, over the misunderstanding that apparently had been caused by the under-secretary's remarks.

The question raised by Mr. de Larosière, and apparently others in Europe, was whether the United States was now about to initiate a much more expansionary set of



Béryl Sprinkel

Donald T. Regan

polices domestically and pressure other countries on a similar course.

If this were true, it would require a new global economic strategy,

one that the officials of the 10 largest industrial democracies that gathered in Paris Monday and Tuesday are unprepared to address. The meeting was called mainly to negotiate a substantial increase in the lendable resources of the International Monetary Fund.

Mr. Regan declined to respond

Wednesday to questions about the possible existence of rifts in the Treasury, but pointedly noted at a news conference that it was necessary to achieve world growth "in a more stable fashion" without "massive doses of inflation."

"Speaking for the United States," Mr. Regan added, "we would not want to return to above 5- and 6-percent inflation."

That rate is about the current annual rate of price increases in the United States.

Bethlehem Leads Move to Raise Steel Prices

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BETHLEHEM — Bethlehem Steel said Thursday it plans to raise prices on some major steel products by an average of 6 percent beginning Feb. 6.

The move was followed by several other steelmakers, including Republic Steel. A spokesman for Republic said his company would be "competitive in the marketplace."

The price increase was on sheet and plate steel products, the first

increase in these prices in about 18 months.

A Bethlehem official attributed the price increases to rising costs. He said the price of hot-rolled sheet went up \$2.5 a ton to \$44.1.

Sheet is used primarily for appliances and automobiles; and plate is used primarily for machinery, construction and off-the-road construction equipment.

U.S. Steel Corp., which was not believed to be among those companies

raising prices, was not immediately available for comment.

Separately, Bethlehem reduced the salaries of more than 14,000 white-collar employees, a move expected to save the troubled steelmaker \$20 million a year.

The salary reductions represent a sacrifice for each employee, but they are absolutely necessary for the long-term future of the company," Bethlehem Chairman Donald Trautlein told the employees in a letter.

The reductions go into effect Feb. 1 and affect employees in the corporation's steel group and general offices. It is the second cutback in seven months for the workers.

Mr. Trautlein said the base salaries of 6,000 salaried employees will be permanently reduced by \$160 a month, while 8,500 other salaried employees will receive a 2½ percent permanent pay cut.

The corporation's three officer-directors took a 10 percent pay cut last July; while the 14,000 other management employees lost 5 percent and other benefits, a company spokeswoman said.

The 2½ percent reduction announced Thursday is in addition to the pay reduction announced last summer, the company said, and includes Mr. Trautlein and the corporation's other officer-directors.

The steel company said the estimated \$20 million annual savings is in addition to the \$45 million annual cost reductions realized when benefits and compensation were changed in 1982.

The first change seems accurate, given the clarity of hindsight. Only loan figures are confidential.

But when efforts were made to restrictive the debt of Ede's Investments, the list of its outstanding loans was sent to the bank's involved. Among them were American Express, International, Barclays, Bank, Barclays Asia, Belgian Bank, Lloyds, Bank International, Manufacturers Hanover and the Royal Bank of Scotland. Institutions backed by China, however, made nearly a third of the loans to Ede.

Though foreign lenders may be guilty of making ill-considered loans, they have not been trying to pull out of credit commitments at the first sign of trouble; say those involved in the debt restructuring.

"I found from experience with Ede that it would be very unfair to say the foreign banks want to cut and run," said John R. Reynolds, a director of Schroders & Chartered Ltd., which was involved in an effort to avert Ede's liquidation.

The statements were intended to prevent worried banks from cutting credit lines to the deposit companies and other banks and to calm depositors who might withdraw their money. Such actions could have precipitated a banking crisis, a possibility that still cannot be ruled out, analysts say, although they consider it unlikely.

Western banks have been criticized first for making ill-advised loans in the boom and then for being the most eager to cut credit when things soured.

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Bonn Sees 2.5% Growth

(Continued from Page 11)
ing government finances and trimming the welfare budget.

The report renewed government warnings that growth prospects could be hindered if investors remained as pessimistic as they have been in the past. Interest rates were seen dropping further this year, making it easier for industry to invest.

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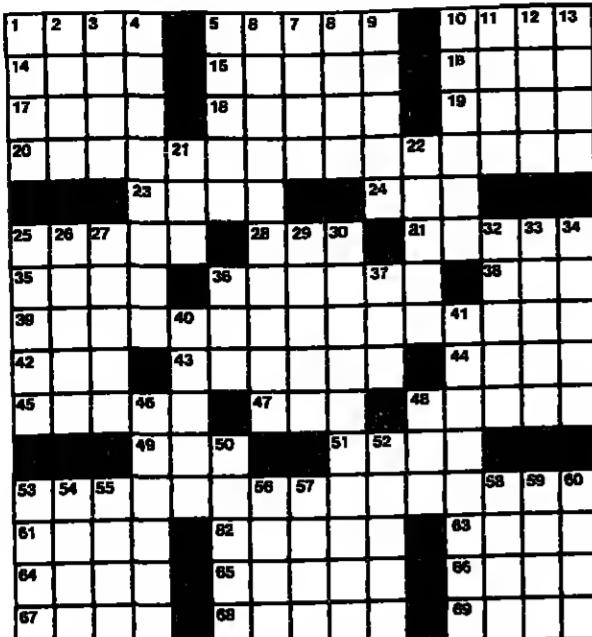
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CROSSWORD



ACROSS

- 1 Paris cop
- 5 Filmland
- 16 Sail corner
- 14 Saarinen
- 15 Having many: Comb. form
- 16 Typeface
- 17 The Man (Musical)
- 18 "— in the hand,"
- 19 Final word
- 20 "Jaws"
- 21 Director
- 23 In the city desk
- 24 Johnny
- 25 Cubic meter
- 26 Mun. post
- 27 Short match
- 28 Eye part
- 29 Sternutation
- 30 "1/4" director
- 42 Investor's monogram
- 43 Reading problem
- 44 Savoie seraph
- 45 Rooster's gait
- 47 Attack word
- 48 You used to
- 49 Society-page word
- 51 Rumanian city

DOWN

- 1 Actor Parker
- 2 Latvian
- 3 Dies —
- 4 Chitchat
- 5 Gulf Arab
- 6 Elements, e.g.
- 7 Gridiron foul
- 8 Longfellow's book
- 9 Passenger
- 10 Tarzan
- 11 Kind of duck
- 12 Always
- 13 Crossword puzzlemaker's Will
- 21 Dutch town
- 22 On the — (honest)
- 25 Pans

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
	F	C	F	C
ALGARVE	15	29	8	46
ALGIERS	15	29	11	52
AMSTERDAM	3	41	1	34
ANKARA	2	42	17	57
AUCKLAND	19	44	14	57
BANGKOK	19	45	22	57
BEIJING	0	32	9	58
BEIRUT	23	44	12	58
BERLICHEN	1	37	1	38
BERLIN	3	37	23	44
BOSTON	2	42	4	49
BRUSSELS	3	37	0	32
BUCHAREST	6	45	0	32
CALIFORNIA	9	45	34	54
BUENOS AIRES	26	32	17	43
CAIRO	26	36	10	52
CAPE TOWN	26	39	14	57
CASABLANCA	26	36	12	54
CHICAGO	2	32	7	30
COLOGNE	2	32	7	30
COSTA DEL SOL	14	37	9	46
DAAMASCUS	14	57	3	37
DUBLIN	5	41	0	32
EDINBURGH	5	41	0	32
EL PASO	9	45	34	54
FRANKFURT	4	29	1	34
GENEVA	21	36	0	32
HARARE	21	70	17	64
HELSINKI	4	21	8	18
HONG KONG	12	36	2	36
ISTANBUL	10	50	4	39
JERUSALEM	12	54	0	32
LAS PALMAS	26	36	14	61
LIMA	37	51	26	40
LISBON	10	50	8	43

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

January 20, 1983

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BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd — (1) Arco U.S. S.H. SF 24.00

— (1) Center S 100.00 SF 24.00

— (1) Grober S 100.00 SF 24.00

BANK VON ERNST & Cie AGP 2422 Swiss SF 24.00

— (1) CSF Fund N.Y. S 14.92 SF 24.00

BRITANNIA POR 271 St. Heller, Jersey SF 24.00

— (1) Britoil Income S 3.6000 SF 24.00

— (1) Britoil Universal Fund S 10.0000 SF 24.00

— (1) Britoil Fund S 1.9500 SF 24.00

— (1) Britoil C.R. Fund S 0.2000 SF 24.00

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S 28.80 SF 24.00

CREDIT SUISSE/ ISSUE PRICES S 24.25 SF 24.00

— (1) Actions Suisse S 24.25 SF 24.00

— (1) C.S. Funds S.H. SF 24.00

— (1) Suisse Fund S 1.6000 SF 24.00

— (1) Pacific-Victor S 9.2000 SF 24.00

GHT INVESTMENT FFM — (1) Concordia S 19.22 SF 24.00

— (1) Concordia Fund S 19.22 SF 24.00

FIDELITY POB 400, Hamilton, Bermuda S 13.00 SF 24.00

— (1) American Values Common S 13.00 SF 24.00

— (1) American Values Fund S 13.00 SF 24.00

— (1) Fidelity Australia Fund S 18.00 SF 24.00

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OBSERVER

Fear of Interfacing

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Just like you, I too was once afraid of computers. What a silly fear it was. With a few hours of study, I have grasped the essential simplicity underlying the operation of these delightful machines and look forward to spending many happy years with my home computer as soon as I can afford one. Let me show how the computer can be mastered.

First, you have the hardware. This is pretty much like the brain housed in your skull — an ingenious mechanism capable of great activity, but so complicated that only a handful of specialists have the slightest idea how it works.

Do you know how your brain works? What the cerebellum does when the memory is activated? How many times per second the membrane pulsates during lobotomy? Of course not. And it doesn't bother you, does it? So why go all to pieces because the computer is so complicated that only a Ph.D. from MIT can understand it?

Relax, just the way you relax about your brain, and say, "Sure it's complicated, but it works."

Now you are ready to move on to the software. As you noted during infancy, the brain isn't worth 10 cents if you don't put something into it. Sure, after you've jumped out of the crib a few times and cracked your head, it's going to let you know that jumping out of cribs is misguided activity. But if you want it to do something interesting such as weaseling money out of a guilt-ridden rich relative you have to put some complicated information into it.

This is called software. Software comes on floppy disks. You put the floppy disk into the brain and instantly the infant stops jumping out of the crib and starts carrying on like a college graduate.

Let's say you want to know the cube root of 7. All you do is put in the floppy disk marked "Cube Root," fiddle around with a sort of typewriter keyboard and, presto, you get the answer on a little television screen. Sometimes, of course, it doesn't give you the answer, but snaps back with some insolent re-

mark like, "You're not making any sense, dummy."

What it's telling you is that you haven't worked the keyboard accurately. Do it right next time and the machine will print the cube root of 7 on its television screen. It could be wrong, of course, but since you probably haven't the faintest notion how to find the cube root of 7, you'll have to take the machine's word for it.

But how in the world could it go wrong, you will ask. The answer is, "Garbage in, garbage out." If the floppy disk has been instructed as poorly in finding cube roots as you were in high-school math class, its answer is going to be just as wrong as the one you get while licking your pencil over a yellow pad.

This brings us to one of the first warnings about using your home computer: Don't put in garbage if you want it to be more reliable than the typical human product of a standard American education.

All very well, someone will say, but what about ROMs? The answer is: Make sure your computer has plenty of ROMs if you intend to do the big jobs. The same goes for RAMs, although it depends, of course, on how big a job you have in mind.

The number of K's you'll want for your particular job will depend on the quality of your interface. Interface quality may seem confusing at first, as it indeed is, though actually we're not talking about anything much more elaborate than the face that goes with the brain.

I want to move ahead to the kludge. Why do people have so much trouble understanding the kludge? What is a kludge, after all, but not enough K's, not enough ROMs, not enough RAMs, poor quality interface and too few bytes to go around? Have I explained yet about the bytes?

Without bytes — well, what good would the floppy disks be without bytes? They're these things located right here under the — hey, what's this? Don't seem to be any bytes down here. Let's start from the top. With the hardware and the software —

New York Times Service

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New York Times Service

The Radical

Daniel Cohn-Bendit Says, 'I'm Still Insolent, but Some Now Call 'Dany' The Red' the 'Token Marginal'

By Joan Dupont

International Herald Tribune

PARIS. They called him the Red, for his flamboyant hair and radical politics. Daniel Cohn-Bendit was then being student leader to rebel hero of France's May 1968 uprising. A chubby young man with flashing blue eyes, an impudent grin and the kind of laugh that stopped traffic. Cohn-Bendit was 23 when he was expelled, soon from school, but from France.

The interdiction was lifted in 1978, and now he comes and goes between West Germany, the country of his citizenship, and France, the country of his birth.

"I've always fought for the freedom to travel, but I don't choose to live in France right now," he says. During the years in exile, he traveled about Europe, to Israel and to the United States.

Dany Cohn-Bendit is still himself, although the baby fat is gone, and his laugh still triumphs.

"I'm 15 years older, so I've changed, otherwise it would be tragic. But I have not become serious. I'm still insolent, even if I can't be insolent at 37 the way I was at 23."

He wears the same sense of urgency, and carries a scarred book crammed with notes and appointment reminders. Telephoning ahead, he says, "Bonjour, c'est Dany," getting in touch with his network.

But France, too, has changed, and Cohn-Bendit is as unpopular with the new left, which now dubs him "the token marginal," as he is with the traumatized right. Just when the French assumed that he had dropped off the edge of the earth, he has been resurfaced, fresh and ebullient, to run a fortnightly radio program on Europe 1.

"I like Paris for about a week," he says, "but the intellectuals take themselves too seriously for me — they have their noses in the air. Everybody lives alone or in couples." Since he didn't want to

be a terrorist, he prefers working with children: "the jet-set nursery," he calls it. He has left the nursery before and will leave it again, but now it suits his high spirits. "It's another way of looking at reality, instead of doing politics in strictly political terms. Kids have a different rhythm. We build castles, make music. I change their diapers. We roughhouse."

Right now, he prefers working with children: "the jet-set nursery," he calls it. He has left the nursery before and will leave it again, but now it suits his high spirits. "It's another way of looking at reality, instead of doing politics in strictly political terms. Kids have a different rhythm. We build castles, make music. I change their diapers. We roughhouse."

He admits that the extreme left has a terrorist fringe. "There is always a tendency that goes too far," he says. "Just as there is, on the right, a certain capitalism that runs to fascism, in the radical left there was always the myth of 'The Revolution,' of the pure Palestinian, the pure this one and that one. The point is: What provokes terrorism? Opposition to Israel or Israeli actions? The invasion of Lebanon, the killings at Sabra and Chatila produced 1,000 new terrorists."

"I know people who are or were, terrorists. They are people who live illegally, who have changed their lives — they have kids, they work in garages or cafés. It's more important to help them get out than to send them to prison. I say that we are the only thing Dany Cohn-Bendit minds about 37 is that he still doesn't know what he wants to be when he grows up.

"By the time I'm 50, I should have accomplished something significant, I might want to have a child, to become a government minister, or president. As a matter of fact, I think I'd like to be a minister. Why not?"

Serge Gontcharoff
The commune-member at 37: "By the time I'm 50, I should have accomplished something significant."

PEOPLE

French Honor Borges

Jorge Luis Borges received the order of Commander of the Legion of Honor from President François Mitterrand of France, who called the 83-year-old Argentine poet and author a "citizen in spirit and heart of our country." During the ceremony at the Elysee presidential palace in Paris, Mitterrand said he was honoring a "moral debt" on the part of France indecorating the author with the red insignia of the Legion, France's top civil honor. "France should acknowledge to the man, to the author, to the master of thought over several generations, that it is doing a service to itself rather than to him in admiring him to this roll of honor," Mitterrand said.

The mother of the comedian Freddie Prinze has been "vindicated" by a jury verdict in granting two life insurance claims that he shot himself accidentally while under the influence of drugs, her lawyer says. The verdict contradicted a finding by a county coroner that Prinze, who starred in the hit TV series "Chico and the Man," committed suicide at age 22 on Jan. 28, 1977. Maria Prinze, 61, the comedian's mother, had objected to the suicide finding and the Superior Court jury's 9-3 decision in Los Angeles after a 2½-week trial was a victory for her, said her lawyer Martin Friedlander. However, the jury held that the insurance company was not obligated to pay on four other policies because Prinze had concealed his drug use when he bought the later policies in February 1976. Friedlander said he would ask the coroner's office to change the official cause of death in light of the jury's findings.

star player Ravi Shankar, who learned to play the sitar from Shankar and featured the Indian instrument on several Beatles albums.

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Svetlana Peters, daughter of Josef Stalin, has moved from the United States to England, where she is living with her 11-year-old daughter, Olga, Jonathan Stedall, a British Broadcasting Corp. producer, said Peters came to England for the first time in August 1981 to work on a BBC television special on her life, made by Malcolm Muggeridge. "The experience of being in England made her feel she might like to come and live here and she finally moved at the end of August 1982," Stedall said. "She wants to just lead a quiet peaceful life." Peters, 56, had been living in Princeton, New Jersey. She defected to the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi in March 1967 when the Soviets had allowed her out of the country with the ashes of her second husband, Brajesh Singh, an Indian citizen whom she married in Moscow. She was divorced from her first husband, Gregory Morris, and has a son and daughter still living in the Soviet Union. Three years after arriving in the United States, she married architect William Peters but they were divorced in 1973.

The former Beatle George Harrison is visiting Calcutta to see some old friends, including the Indian si-

ANNOUNCEMENTS

SUN. N.Y. TIMES, 1st Euro-delivery, *Eastern* P.O. 2, 1000, Brussels, Belgium. *LA STAMPA*, *ANTRAGAT*, in English daily, Park 634 39 65.

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